

PRISONERS HAPPY IN BRITISH CAMP

Well-Nourished Bunch of Men Taken in Early Stage of War.

NO TROUBLE TO KEEPERS

Discipline Easily Maintained and Germans Seem Satisfied With Lot.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, August 26.—At Leigh, in the County of Lancashire, I unexpectedly came upon an internment camp for German prisoners, and, showing my papers, I had no difficulty in getting permission to visit it.

Leigh, although called a camp, has no likeness whatever to the tented field. The "camp" I found is really a weaving mill, which had been finished, but not yet used, when the war broke out, and which was then taken over by the government. A few slight alterations have made it into a very comfortable, airy barrack for 2,000 prisoners of war.

That was the number of men which I found there, and as they all were taken in the early stages of the war, they were almost all men of splendid physique. A very well-nourished crowd they looked, and those whom I asked what they thought of the food they received, all declared it excellent and plentiful, though, of course, rather monotonous.

They declared that they got more meat than they ever had been used to before, and certainly more than they got in the German army, where the ration is about three-eighths of a pound per man.

The prisoners came from all parts of Germany, and there were many of the famous Brandenburgers among them. The average age of these men was perhaps a little over twenty-five years, and there were not more than a dozen men above forty in the camp. The commander of the camp, Colonel Blagrove, told me discipline is very easily maintained, and that as a matter of fact the prisoners themselves looked after that.

"From the very first," he said, "I have encouraged the sense of responsibility and authority in their own noncommissioned officers, who are really a splendid lot of men."

"I have allowed the 'oldwebers' (senior noncommissioned officers) certain small privileges, and they more than make up for this by keeping things running smoothly. Not a single case of bullying has been reported to me from the day the camp was opened."

"The prisoners have their own educational committee, and many of the men have taken up the study of English. Others, less ambitious, work at wood-carving or play cricket, a game of which they knew little or nothing before they came here. The men have also organized a fine band, and we have two theaters where performances are given three times a week."

Nearly all the men were in the habit of receiving remittances from home, generally in small weekly sums, but many of them have now written to their families that they get everything they want and that it is absolutely unnecessary to send them anything. Food parcels have become a thing of the past entirely, which, is, of course, quite natural, considering the scarcity and high prices in Germany.

About 100 of the prisoners have taken up gardening and have been given small plots of ground, on which some exceptionally fine vegetables are raised.

WOMAN SHOT AS SPY

Paris Court of Appeals Rejects Plea Against Death Sentence Imposed on German.

BERLIN, August 26 (by wireless).—In a case which has attracted much attention, the Paris Court of Appeals has rejected the plea of a woman named Pfatt, twenty-eight years old, who was shot as a spy. The case was heard by the court martial at Marseilles, but the Paris Court of Appeals rejected her plea.

"The Cologne Gazette states this is not the first case in which the French have put a woman to death during the war. It recalls the agitation of the English and French in regard to the case of Miss Edith Cavell, whose execution for high treason and continued spying caused these newspapers to express indignation. The Cologne Gazette asks whether the same ideas will hold good now that a German woman has been put to death by the French."

A Marseilles dispatch of August 22 told of the execution of Felice Pfatt as a spy. The charge against Miss Edith Cavell, who was put to death in Brussels last fall, was given in dispatches at that time as having assisted British, French and Belgians to escape from Belgium.

LOSES \$14,000,000 FORTUNE

Patrick Calhoun Testifies That \$5 Is Only Tangible Asset Remaining.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Patrick Calhoun, grandson of the famous statesman, and prominently identified with the San Francisco street-car system until a few years ago, testified in a receivership proceeding here that \$5 was the only tangible asset remaining of a fortune of \$14,000,000 he possessed five years ago. The proceedings became known to-day.

Financial reverses following the earthquake and fire in San Francisco were responsible for his losses, he asserted. Receivership proceedings were brought against Calhoun in a suit for office rent.

MILLIONS SPENT ON OCEAN LINERS

Admiralty Charged With Extravagance in Needless Refitting Ships.

FEMALE LABOR COMMON

Women Workers So Numerous They No Longer Attract Attention.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, August 26.—The question of wasteful expenditure by the government was raised by Colonel Wilfred Ashley in the House of Commons, when he cited as an instance the story of the enormous Cunard liner Aquitania. This vessel was requisitioned and transformed from a liner to an armed merchant cruiser, restored to the owners and fitted as a passenger ship, became a transport, a hospital, was laid up for about three months at a cost of \$2,000 a day and, finally, retransferred to the owners—all within the space of about nine months.

The colonel said the Mauretania, another Cunard ocean greyhound, had cost the state between \$3,000,000 and \$3,500,000 for a similar course of transformations, and a like story attached to the White Star liner Britannic.

Dr. Macnamara, parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, said he was prepared to justify the measures taken by the Admiralty at the right time.

WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED

IN MANY CALLINGS

Bus and tram conductresses are so common in England nowadays they attract no attention. Postwomen deliver the mails; gas and electric companies employ women to read the meters; women drive delivery vans, sell papers, run elevators, shine shoes, cut one's hair, take one's ticket and act as butlers.

In the country they have taken up farming, poultry raising and truck gardening. In fact, there seems no field hitherto given exclusively to men, except soldiering, in which women are not found working cheerfully and efficiently.

With the opening of the munition factories, thousands of girls left domestic service and took their places as munition workers. In one small factory alone 2,500 girls are working in day and night shifts, earning approximately \$1 a day, more than twice the amount paid the average domestic servant.

This factory is being enlarged, and will soon have 5,000 girls on its payroll. The work is easy. Every cartridge, before it is sent to the front, must be weighed, gauged, inspected for flaws, placed five in a clip ready for the gun, done up in belts, fifty pounds to a belt, sealed in airtight tin boxes, which are in turn inclosed in wooden boxes, labeled, directed and shipped to France.

Girls very rapidly become very expert in this work. They say they prefer it to the drudgery of housework. The workrooms are large, well lighted and ventilated, and every convenience is provided for the girls' comfort.

Hundreds of small boys are also doing good wages in munition work. One of them, a lad of fourteen years, is so expert in clipping up the cartridges that he earns \$12.50 a week. His father also does munition work and receives his fourteen-year-old son making more money than he does. He goes through the necessary motions at ten past 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night with an hour off for lunch and ten minutes for tea.

In this particular factory there has been but one accident. This was caused by a girl who wondered what would happen if she struck a cartridge cap with a steel mold. The result was a bullet through her hand.

FEMALE LABOR USED

IN BUILDING TRADES

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BERLIN, August 26.—German employers of labor have availed themselves of the temporary suspension of the law forbidding the employment of female labor in the building industries with great readiness.

In East Prussia, according to reports received here, much female labor is now employed in rebuilding what was destroyed during the Russian invasion of that province. In Silesia, women actually dominate the building industry. Strong complaints come from Upper Silesia, that not only young women, but girls who are scarcely more than children, do the heaviest kind of work.

In Koenigsbuette young girls carry bricks upon their backs to the upper stories. In Bismarckshuette women work at dizzy heights in the construction of the new administrative buildings. In Berlin and the surrounding part of the country women are largely employed in constructing the underground railroad and sewers and on many state and municipal buildings.

In other cases women have been employed in the transport of material and in working the military railroads, the employers salving their consciences by the plea that it is, after all, a charity to give employment of any kind to the wives of soldiers.

In Saxony where female labor in the building industry has been hitherto unknown, large numbers of women and girls are now being employed and these are very often compelled to share their living quarters with the male employees. In the industrial districts of Westphalia, as well as in the construction of the Mittelland Canal in Hanover, numerous women, mostly foreigners, are working under very questionable housing conditions.

The employers prefer female labor, because women are paid 50 per cent less than the scheduled wages for men. The same conditions obtain in Bavaria, while the southwestern part of the empire seems still unaffected.

RUSSIANS KEEP PROMISE TO CZAR

They Will Touch No Drop of Wine Until Victory Is Won.

HAPPY IN THEIR TRENCHES

Proud That They Have Been Chosen to Fight on French Soil.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, August 26.—I have just seen the Russian soldiers in the French trenches at the front. A happier lot I have never laid eyes on than these tall, broad-shouldered, straight-embled Muscovites. You involuntarily compare them with the crews of alert, powerful lumberjacks you meet in the great forests of the United States.

There is something so frank, honest and childlike in these smiling, good-natured giants who have been picked from the best regiments in the Czar's army. It would be utterly impossible to associate these men with any deed of violence or cruelty, and although they are now in France, where light claret of white wine is part of the soldier's daily ration, they have voluntarily and unanimously chosen to abstain from it, because they consider themselves in honor bound to keep their promise to the "Little Father" at home, who will not taste a single drop of wine himself as long as there is a single enemy soldier on the sacred soil of Holy Russia.

As we arrived at the headquarters of the brigade we found its genial commander-in-chief, General Lokhvitzky, about to put on his helmet for a tour of inspection of the front trenches. He received us charmingly and we immediately felt at home in the presence of a man whom his soldiers, officers and men alike idolize.

PROUD TO SHOW HIS

BOYS IN TRENCHES

"So you have come to see my boys in their front trenches," he exclaimed when he had asked me to follow him. "Nothing could possibly please me more, and you have come at a very suitable moment, for I was just about to go there myself."

"I have made it a rule to go there every day, though never at the same time, for I know it is well to come unexpectedly, and, second, because I know something of German spies, and our friends, the enemy, might think it to their advantage to arrange a special 'strafing' if they knew exactly when there was a chance to take a shot at me in a front trench. But if you are ready we will start at once."

We did so, picking up on the way the colonel in command of that particular sector, and at top speed our limousines rushed along the dusty road, winding their way with marvelous skill among the hundreds of motor trucks coming back empty after unloading their shells and cartridges at the supply depots immediately behind the front.

A little farther on we saw men preparing the soldiers' plain meals, singing all the while soft, melancholy Russian folk songs. The support trenches were full of men with smiling faces, who jumped up and saluted as we passed on our way toward the front trenches. Here, motionless as statues, with their rifles in position to fire immediately, men were standing at short intervals, their eyes riveted on the German trenches, visible a short distance away. Their comrades were lying about sleeping, writing or talking in low voices, overheard as the shells were screaming and whistling on their way toward the German artillery, which replied only feebly.

General Lokhvitzky went along talking to his soldiers who replied with great embarrassment or stiffness. There is no machine-made discipline in the Russian army, and the relations between officers and men are very much like those in the French army.

SOLDIERS ARE THINKING

OF SPLENDID VICTORIES

"My soldiers are all thinking of the splendid victories won by their comrades over the Austrians, and the hundreds of thousands of prisoners they have taken. They are asking me, when I think they will be given a chance to do as well," said the general, "and they are very proud that they have been chosen from among our vast armies to take part in the great French victory we all feel is coming."

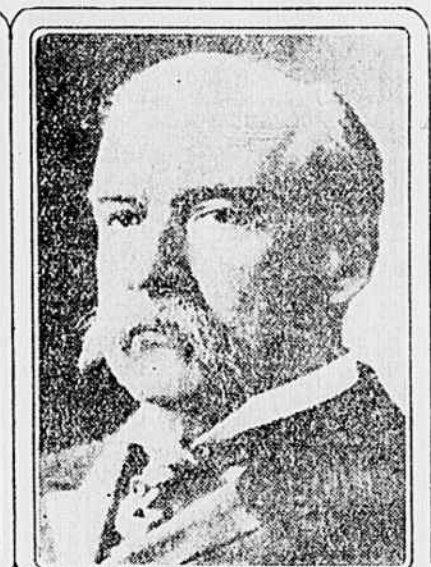
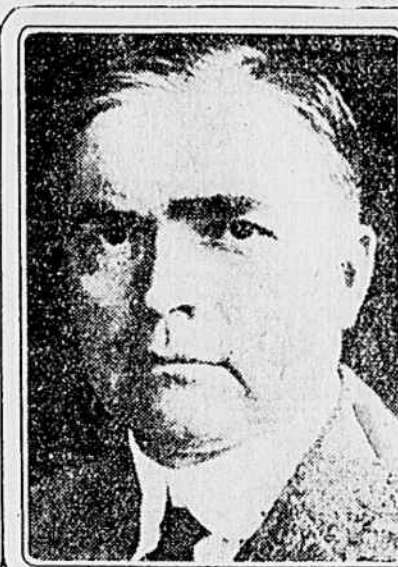
When we came back to brigade headquarters General Lokhvitzky said: "I should have been very happy were I able now to ask you to empty a bottle of noble French wine on the success of our arms, but, as you know, we soldiers of the Czar have sworn not to touch wine until the war is over. I will just say, therefore, that as long as I can remember, we Russians have been used to look upon the French as our friends. Now that we have been and are shedding our blood for the same sacred cause, we consider the French our brothers and France our second country. Vive la France et la Russie!"

AIR RAID OVER BELGIUM

British Machines Penetrate to Vicinity of Namur and Bombard German Airship Sheds.

LONDON, August 26.—British aeroplanes have made another dash over Belgium, penetrating to the vicinity of Namur, thirty-six miles southeast of Brussels, and bombarding German airship sheds. One aeroplane is missing. An official account issued to-day says: "Early Friday morning an attack was carried out by naval aeroplanes upon enemy airship sheds near Namur. The sheds were successfully bombed, and two of them were hit, but due to low-lying clouds it was not possible to observe the damage done. One of our machines failed to return."

American Members of Mexican Commission



Left, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; center, Dr. John R. Mott, of New York; right, George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., ex-judge of the Third Judicial Circuit. Secretary Lansing announced the names of the three American members of the International Joint Commission, by means of which the American and Mexican governments hope to reach an amicable settlement of the differences growing out of the presence of American troops in Mexico and bandit raids along the border.

HOLLAND STILL SAVED FROM MISERIES OF WAR

Nation Entertains Good Hope of Preserving Peace Until the End.

POSITION REMAINS PERILOUS

Nothing But Direct Act Tending to Force Government From Strict Path of Neutrality Will Bring Queen or Ministers Into Struggle.

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS, August 26.—The second anniversary of the mobilization of the Dutch army suggests a glance at the present position of Holland and the multifarious changes wrought by the great struggle still taking around her.

The country has borne much in the past two years which a stronger power would not have suffered, but it has been preserved from the miseries of war, and although vigilance is still the order of the day, the Dutch nation now entertains a good hope of preserving peace to the end. That its position is still perilous, however, the latest, orange book testifies, and it is recognized that the ultimate peace congress may itself bring dangers in its train. It is clear that nothing but a direct act of war, or action tending to force the nation from its strict path of neutrality, will bring the Queen or her ministers to enter the struggle. In all other cases of restriction of Holland's rights and damage to her interests they are evidently prepared to content themselves with protests.

For Queen Wilhelmina and the royal house the whole period has been an exceedingly trying one. Her Majesty's mother, the popular Queen Emma, and her consort, Prince Louis of the Netherlands, are of German birth, and in other ways, not overlooking the closeness with Belgium, the deepest personal feelings of the House of Orange have been painfully affected by the events of the past two years. Nevertheless, an attitude of the strictest correctness has been adhered to throughout. Her Majesty has closely devoted herself to the responsible work of state. She has frequently toured the country on military inspections, at which ceremonies she is often mounted on horseback. She has, moreover, taken the initiative in relief work, has paid many visits to various institutions engaged in work in the interests of soldiers or people, has headed war loans and relief funds, has visited and consoled the victims of the floods, and has daily gone in and out quietly and unostentatiously among her people. The Queen is frequently to be seen as early as 8:45 in the morning walking down through the streets of The Hague from the house in the wood to the palace, returning the respectful salutation of her subjects and occasionally responding to the stiff military salute of passing officers. A lady of her suite is usually with her on such occasions, while one giant attendant walks some distance behind. The Queen mother has lived in greater retirement, and the prince has devoted much of his attention to the Red Cross organization.

LIBERAL CABINET HOLDS

REINS OF GOVERNMENT

Premier Cort van der Linden's extra-parliamentary but Liberal Cabinet still holds the reins of government, although it has undergone one or two changes. Ministers A. E. J. Bortling and M. W. F. Treub having resigned and been succeeded by E. E. Posthuma as Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Dr. Anton van Gyn as Minister of Finance. In its foreign policy it certainly still retains the support of the whole country, and this is likely to keep it in power despite the strong criticism its economic policy has been subjected to and the political struggle which its legislative program has evoked. Mr. van der Linden is not a party man, and enjoys to a remarkable degree the confidence and respect of men of all parties; no man wields so much influence in and outside Parliament at the present time.

RELATIONS ARE RESUMED

BETWEEN TWO NATIONS

In every field the relations between the two nations were resumed, and they developed to an astonishing degree of intimacy. Trade was quadrupled within three years. German writers were admitted in the French associations of authors. Academies inscribed the names of German scholars on the roll of their corresponding members. Parisian theaters performed plays of Sudermann, Hauptmann, Philipp, Felda, Beyerlein, Frank Wedekind, Halbe, Meyer-Foerster, etc. Paul Ernst delivered German lectures at the Sorbonne. German artists obtained distinctions at the Paris art exhibitions and became sociétaires of the French Societies of Artists.

The "Salon d'Automne" arranged special exhibitions of the works of Hans von Marées and of the Munich decorative art. Hermann Wolff brought the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra to Paris and achieved triumphs. German conductors were invited and treated like demi-gods. Richard Strauss could bring out his "Legend of Joseph" in the Grand Opera of Paris, and after the first night the then Prime Minister, M. Doumergue, introduced, with his own hands, the officer's cross of the Legion of Honor in the buttonhole of Strauss's dress coat. This much-coveted decoration was conferred on many German residents in Paris from 1900 onwards, and the German government returned the compliment in like manner. In Paris were started a "Revue Germanique" and two German daily papers, in Munich, a "Revue Franco-Alle-

Enemies of To-Day Will Remain Foes After War Is Over

Terrible Conflict Has Lasted Too Long Not to Leave Indelible Traces on People.

WILL REMAIN ENEMIES

Sooner or later the diplomats will conclude peace, because the peoples cannot bear an everlasting war, but the peace will exist on the paper, not in the hearts, our generation will not witness an Englishman or Frenchman tendering his hand to a German, an Italian or an Austrian, a Serbian to a Bulgarian. Those who are enemies to-day will remain enemies, with all that this implies. International cooperation will become a legend of the human nature. But this blessing is refused to the contemporaries of the great war. Those having lived in the Egypt of hatred will not enter the land of reconciliation. They will be wandering in the desert of hostile estrangement.

The moral and economical damage to Europe of mankind, that this means in incalculable. And I have often seen any one taking into account this disaster when he tries to grasp in figures the havoc wrought by the war.

WRECKED IN BERING SEA

Aretic Expedition's Schooner Lost, but Entire Party Is Land.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES COAST GUARD CUTTER McCULLOCH, BERING SEA, August 26 (via wireless to Seattle). The power schooner Great Bear, carrying the Arctic expedition headed by John Lattin, of Chicago, and Captain Louis Larré, of Seattle, was wrecked on a pinnacle rock in Bering Sea on August 19. The vessel was a total loss, but the entire party landed safely on St. Matthews Island, where they were found yesterday by the McCulloch.

48 SHIPS LEAVE NEW YORK

One of Biggest Sailing Fleets From Port Since Beginning of War.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Departure to-day of six transatlantic passenger liners, in addition to a large number of freight ships, made this one of the biggest sailing days from this port since the war began. A total of forty-eight ships was cleared.

EXQUISITE JEWEL OF TROPICAL ISLE

St. Thomas Likely to Become Household Word Among Americans.

WONDERFUL SUMMER RESORT

But It Is for Its Magnificent Harbor That This Country Seeks Purchase.

History of the Danish West Indies

Columbus discovers Islands on his second voyage.

Sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, until 1671, resort of noted buccanniers of the Spanish Main.

1671—Danish West India and Guinea Company established trading station at St. Thomas, which becomes leading slave mart.

1684—Danes settle St. John.

1733—Denmark buys St. Croix from France for \$150,000.

1764—St. Thomas made free port.

American Civil War—The islands, now under the full sovereignty of the Danish King, are the only places in the West Indies where American Federal ships are welcome and safe.

1806—King of Denmark signs treaty selling islands to the United States for \$7,500,000. United States Senate fails to ratify.

1892—Secretary of State Foster negotiates for islands.

1896—McKinley elected President on platform declaring for the purchase of the islands.

1898—Second treaty fails.

1900—Third deal defeated, this time in Washington.

1902—Upper house of Danish parliament refuses to ratify sale of islands for \$5,000,000. German influence blamed.

1906—American House of Representatives investigates and finds groundless charges of bribery in connection with sale proposal.

1912—Great Britain and other governments prevent development of islands by a Danish company using German funds.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—If the United States buys the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000, and so prevents Germany from securing the best harbor in between the Bahamas and South America, you may be sure that St. Thomas will soon become a household word among Americans.

It is an exquisite jewel of a tropical island, with a remarkable climate, and is bound to become one of our chief winter resorts. Epidemic diseases are almost unknown. The mercury ranges from 70 to 80 degrees in winter and from 80 to 90 in summer. Cool sea breezes sweep it at all times, and there are considerable hills, inviting the bungalow and the great hotel, with vast views of the sapphire sea and the tropic landscape.

Uncle Sam is not risking his \$25,000,000 on the islands with much thought of pleasant wintering, however. That money is insurance against war and against defeat in case war is not avoided.

Little St. Thomas's port of Charlotte Amalie, as it is sometimes called, is not the best harbor in that section of the globe only because it is deep and wide and calm. It is also one of the most easily defended ports that nature ever made.

St. Thomas is a natural Gibraltar. The entrance to the harbor is very narrow, and can be swept by the two forts at the mouth. At all other points the coast is rough, with a high surf, which would prevent the landing of troops.

If the island becomes ours the less easily defended naval base of Guantanamo, Cuba, will dwindle in importance and Charlotte Amalie will be the principal eastern port of the Panama Canal.

The three islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, with a total area of about 140 square miles and a population of 35,000, are within sight of each other and almost within sight, at points, of Porto Rico.

The whites are only about 15 per cent of the population, but the blacks are intelligent because compulsory education has been enforced for many years.

The islands have had practical self-government, although the Governor-General has appointed by the Danish King and an "army" of 250 Danish veterans is maintained.

REVENUES NOT SUFFICIENT

TO SUPPORT ISLANDS

For some time the island revenues have not been sufficient for their support. Their trade is almost all with the United States, while Denmark gets scarcely any of it. The islanders send here sugar, hides and bay rum, and buy flour, bran, meat, salt, lumber and provisions.

The people generally speak poor Spanish. Danish is the official language. In the ports nearly every one understands English, and if the United States acquires the islands it is predicted that English will run out the other languages very quickly.

St. Thomas, although it has the great harbor, is not as productive as the agricultural lands at St. Croix, which has no safe harbor. St. John is of small account. At Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, are great coal wharves and a dry dock and marine railway. An average of one steamer a day coals here, but still the port is not as busy as it was before the age of steam, for almost every sailing vessel passing to or from Europe then stopped for water and food. It was a free port.

Despite Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's denial that Germany has any interest in the sale, it is believed

(Continued on Fifth Page.)